

shall have de satisfaction for my dog at de ten pace duel—eh?

"I don't know who you are, nor do I care what you are," said the doctor. "I only know I kicked your dog, and I am anxious to know what you have got to say about it?"

The Frenchman knit his brows, began to raise and compress his lids, put his cane quietly under his arm, and coolly replied: "I have got dis one ting to say, monsieur—dat I have one vera large dog at home, dat would positive bite if you kick him!"

The doctor took a pinch of snuff, politely touched his hat, and walked out. The doctor and his friends followed, impressed with the belief that it is by no means as dangerous to kick some Frenchmen's dogs as it would seem to be.

N. O. Picayune.

## THE JOURNAL.

Friday, June 6, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at  
an office, at 6 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office  
Price, \$2.00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

### TO OUR PATRONS.

Next week is Court week, and we presume a great many of our friends will be here from the country. We would take the liberty of saying to them, that if they will only say a word or two to those who have not yet subscribed to the *Journal*, they might aid us considerably. Almost every man is able to take a paper, and surely no family would be without it on account of the paltry annual sum which it costs. May we ask our friends, then, to exert themselves on our behalf? We would also say one little word to those who have not settled for the present volume. It is this: They will have a fine opportunity of doing so next week, and we hope they will not lose it—if convenient.

### TEXAS.

Well, the great drama is fast approaching its denouement. Before another month has rolled about the great question of the day will be settled. We mean tangibly and definitely; for, already, in effect, the destiny of the "Lone Star" is fixed. The history of this measure, particularly in its progress during the last year, will form a subject of much speculation for the future chronicler. Winter before last the annexation of Texas to this country became a topic of deep and universal interest among all classes of our citizens. Then, it could hardly be said that it was a party measure. At least in this part of the Union, a large portion of the whig party were warm friends of annexation. The democratic party were unanimous on the subject. Each party had its avowed candidate for the presidential chair before the world. Henry Clay led on the whigs. Martin Van Buren was the democratic champion. Its true, neither of them had been nominated by general convention, but there is no doubt that at that period no others were thought of by either party. In the spring of '44, better than twelve months ago, the opinions of these two great men, on this vital question, were demanded by the American people, and delivered in the shape of a letter from each. These letters were so extensively read and commented upon by the papers during the recent campaign, that it is unnecessary now to speak of their contents. Suffice it to say, that both Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay took grounds against immediate annexation. What was the result? Never has the annals of our political history exhibited, in such bold relief, the difference between the federal and republican parties, as did the course which they respectively pursued subsequent to the publication of these two letters. The federal party at the South swallowed Mr. Clay's anti-annexation letter bodily. Hot Texas men in a trice became red hot anti Texas men. The "Lone Star" was lost sight of in an idolatrous devotion to Henry Clay. How did the democratic party act? Acting up to the sacred maxim of "principles before men," they gave Mr. Van Buren the go by. Cherishing their principles more dearly than they did any man or any set of men, they threw overboard a man as dear to them as anything short of principle could well be. They selected one of themselves, James K. Polk, as their leader. The glorious result that followed is the best commentary upon the wisdom of their patriotic course. During the last session of Congress the measure of annexation was long and ably discussed. Every effort was made by the federal party to defeat it. The cause of the people once more triumphed. The resolutions of Milton Brown, slightly amended, were passed by both houses, and ratified by the President. In this short review of the progress of this important question it will be seen that the federal party have done all they could to thwart the wishes of the people. It will also be seen that the American people can and will always carry such measures as they deem necessary to the happiness and prosperity of their country, despite the machinations of the lordly monopolising classes who would, if they could, control the voices of the many and make them subservient to their own aggrandizement, regardless of the weal or woe of the toiling millions.

Gen. Sam. Houston, ex-President of Texas, was to deliver an address at New Orleans on the 27th ult., upon the theme of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

### ANSON JONES.

The present "status quo" of the question of questions—Annexation.

Below we copy from the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult., President Jones' Proclamation to the Texan people, recommending them to elect deputies to meet in convention, on the 4th of next July, for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. This looks well. Can it be believed then, that this same Anson Jones has been doing his very best to prevent the very object which the convention has in view? Yes; it is now placed beyond a doubt, that a secret conspiracy has been formed between the Texan Executive and Captain Elliott of Chinese celebrity, to cheat the people of Texas out of a measure upon which they have set their hearts and souls. It is now ascertained beyond a possibility of doubt, says the Picayune, that a secret Agent accompanied Capt. Elliott to the city of Mexico, with instructions from the Texan cabinet to negotiate with Mexico for the purpose of preventing annexation. Mexico, acting upon the propositions of this secret mission, has actually agreed to recognize the independence of Texas if the latter will only pledge herself against annexation to the United States. This is all the work of England. The French Minister, Mr. Saligny, has also taken an active part in this dastardly intrigue. The people of Texas knew not a word of this whole transaction until it had been almost consummated. But as the crisis approaches they are rising superior to every machination and every obstacle. Their determination to become part and parcel of the Union is becoming stronger and stronger, as difficulties rise up around them; and we believe that now no power on earth could prevent them from uniting their destiny with that of the Union. The document below was wrung from the President by the enthusiasm of the people. Indeed such is the popular excitement on this subject that we would not be surprised if the name of Anson Jones shall, in time to come, be consigned to a place in the category of traitors to their country. The low, mean, skulking part, which Elliott, the British Minister has played throughout the whole business, is degrading to the character of any man, and it is unparalleled in the annals of modern diplomacy. But to the proclamation:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for Annexation, recently submitted by the Government of the United States to this Government, and that a Convention should be assembled for this purpose; and

Whereas it is competent for the people alone to decide finally upon the proposition for Annexation, and "by deputies in Convention assembled," to adopt a Constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union; and

Whereas no authority is given by the Constitution of this Republic, to any branch of the Government, to call a Convention and to change the organic law, this being a right reserved to the people themselves, and which they alone can properly exercise.

Therefore be it known, that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed, do recommend to the citizens of Texas, that an election for "Deputies" to a Convention be held in the different counties of the Republic, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, upon the following basis, viz: Each county in the Republic to elect one Deputy, irrespective of the number of voters it contained at the last annual elections. Each county voting at that time three hundred, and less than six hundred, to elect two Deputies; and each county voting at that time six hundred, and less than nine hundred, to elect three Deputies; and each county voting at that time nine hundred and upwards, to elect four Deputies; which Basis will give to the county of Austin, two; Bastrop, one; Bexar, two; Brazoria, two; Brazos, one; Bowie, one; Colorado, one; Fayette, two; Fannin, two; Fort Bend, one; Goliad, one; Galveston, two; Gonzales, one; Harris, three; Harrison, three; Houston, two; Jackson, one; Jasper, one; Jefferson, one; Lamar, two; Liberty, two; Matagorda, one; Montgomery, four; Milam, one; Nacogdoches, three; Red River, three; Robertson, two; Rusk, one; Refugio, one; Sabine, one; San Augustine, two; Shelby, two; San Patricio, one; Travis, one; Victoria, one; and Washington, three Deputies; and that the said Deputies so elected, do assemble in Convention at the city of Austin, on the "Fourth of July" next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which made concerning the nationality of the Republic, and should they judge it expedient and proper to adopt, provisionally, a Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, as a State, into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for Annexation, already submitted to this Government by that of the United States. And the chief justices of the respective counties aforesaid will give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding officer in the several precincts, who will appoint the judges and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted according to the Constitution and Laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed.

L. S.

Done at Washington; this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the Republic, the tenth.

By the President.

EBENEZER ALLEN, Attorney General and Acting Secretary of State.

THE NINTH DISTRICT

In this district, the democratic convention which met at Gatesville on the 19th ult., nominated Asa Biggs, of Martin Co., as the democratic candidate for Congress. We have not yet learned whether Colonel Biggs has accepted. We trust he has. David Outlaw has been nominated by the whigs in place of Mr. Cherry, who died last month. Should Col. Biggs consent to run, we think the prospect for his election is very fair.

### "JUST AS WE EXPECTED."

One of the most singular games that ever was played on the political chessboard has been going on, for the last few weeks, in the Edgecombe (8th) district. The democratic party held a convention on the 12th of April last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Henry I. Toole and Henry S. Clark had both been spoken of. The convention met and the latter was declared to be its choice. On the same day Mr. Toole thought proper to declare himself as an independent democratic candidate in opposition to the regular nominee. On this move of Mr. Toole we forbear to make any comment. Mutual bickerings alike unbefitting the characters and reputation of Messrs. Clark and Toole, and injurious to the best interests of the democratic party, was the consequence of the unfortunate course which the latter thought proper to adopt. The whigs fomented the discord. The *Whig* paper in Washington gave Mr. Toole and the world to understand that no whig would run. It further apparently urged its own party to support that gentleman in opposition to the nominee. But just as we predicted: the very moment the whigs saw, as they thought, that the "split" was irreconcilable, they bring out their own man. In the *Tarborough Press* of Wednesday last we find a card from Mr. Toole, addressed to the people of the district, in which he withdraws his name, in consequence, he says, of authentic information which he has lately received that the whigs were going to have out a candidate. We foresaw the game of duplicity the latter were attempting to play off. But thanks to the patriotism of the gallant Toole, they will be balked. We understand from a private source that Rich'd S. Donnel, a young lawyer of Newbern, is to be the Federal candidate. The Democratic party will now be aware of the double game the Coons have been playing, and will rally around Mr. Clark with renewed unanimity. His election is certain.

### DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN FLORIDA.

An extra from the office of the Floridian, dated 29th May, has reached our office. It brings us glorious tidings. The State is democratic out and out. The returns which the Floridian gives are not complete, but sufficiently so to place beyond a doubt the election of Moseley, (democratic candidate for Governor,) Levy, (dem.) to Congress, and that both branches of the Legislature will be thoroughly democratic. Bank and humbug whiggery has got its quietus here, says the Floridian. Alas! poor old coon! The time is not far distant when you will not have even a whig tree to climb when pushed.

### Complimentary.

From the Charleston papers of last Saturday, we see that the Chamber of Commerce of that city gave William Ogilby, Esq., a complimentary dinner on the event of his retiring from the British Consulate of the two Carolinas. Mr. Ogilby has filled the office of British Consul in Charleston during a term of nearly fifteen years, and has discharged the duties of his office in a manner highly satisfactory to the mercantile community.

### Samuel Houston.

It is stated in the New Orleans papers that Samuel Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, had arrived in that city on the 24th ult., on his way to the Hermitage. We think that a man of Gen. Houston's influence ought to have remained at home at a period like the present when the future destinies of his country are to be settled.

### The Presbyterian Church and SLAVERY.

We have noticed in former numbers of the *Journal* the unhappy division which the abolition question has produced in two of our christian churches. It is with pleasure that we this week have it in our power to record the liberal, patriotic, and we think, christian-like course which the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, recently convened at Cincinnati, has pursued in relation to this delicate question. The slavery question was referred to a committee which, after due consideration, made a report to the effect that the church had nothing to do with the institution of slavery, farther than to enlighten the master and servant on the duties of their respective relations. The report winds up with the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, First, "That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the Church upon the principle that the existence of domestic slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the Southern portion of the country, is no bar to Christian communion."

Second, "That the petitions that ask the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually require that judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization, under which, by the Divine blessing, it has long prospered. The tendency is evidently to separate the Northern from the Southern portion of the Church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the union of our blessed country, and which every enlightened Christian will oppose as bringing about a ruinous and unnecessary schism between brethren who maintain a common faith."

The marriage question had not been decided at the last dates.

### FOREIGN.

The Great Western arrived in New York, on Sunday last, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 12th May. The news she brings from Europe, is not important. The tone of the English press seems to be getting much more pacific, than at last advices. Business prospects were improving. O'Connell was still urging repeal.

### What our neighbors say of WILMINGTON.

We clip the following paragraph from the *Newbernian* of the 27th ult., and thank our neighbor for the flattering notice he takes of our town. We have never had the pleasure of visiting New Berne, and, therefore, cannot "speak by the book" of its people, or its appearance as a town. We have, however, heard, time immemorial, that the citizens of New Berne are famed for their refined hospitalities. It has been our fortune to be acquainted with several of them, and were we to adopt the language of *Æneas*, "ab uno disce omnes," we should say that a cleverer set of folks could not be found in the U. States than the people of New Berne. We never think of New Berne without associating with its name the home of WILLIAM GASTON! The bright halo which the virtues, the talents, and the attainments of this great man left behind him still hover around it, and will ever secure for its name a niche in the hallowed corners of every North Carolinian's heart.

The *Newbernian* wonders why our merchants don't own shipping. The reason, as far as we can ascertain, is simply this, that they find it more advantageous to charter New England shippers than to sail their own vessels. One of our most experienced merchants told us that experience had taught himself, as well as others, that this was the best course they could pursue. We feel convinced that it is neither from a want of enterprise nor a due discernment of their own interests, that no sea vessels are owned in the port of Wilmington. For, in these two particulars, the business men of Wilmington will compare with those of any town in the South.

"Wilmington."—Perhaps one of our most growing and prosperous towns in the State, at this time, is our neighboring sister, Wilmington. From various sources, we learn of its steady advancement in business prospects. She has lately risen up from the effects of the dreadful havoc which the fire of 1843 made upon her, and now she is taking her stand among the most prosperous of Southern towns. The value of her real estate has been greatly enhanced, and instead of erecting temporary wooden buildings, her citizens are acting wisely in erecting substantial brick tenements, proof against fire. Her Steam Saw-Mills and Turpentine Distilleries are on the increase, which contribute largely to the business of the place, and every species of trade is in the ascendant. This, perhaps is mainly owing to her Rail-road, but much is owing to the indefatigable public spirit and energy of her citizens. One thing, however, has struck us as remarkable and rather bad policy, that there are not more than two or three sea vessels owned in the port. Having erected her Rail Road mainly herself, she ought certainly to supply the means to ship her exports.

The democrats of Mobile have tendered to Mr. Calhoun a public Dinner. Mr. Calhoun says he cannot accept it now, but he will in the course of the fall, visit that city, and we suppose as a matter of course accept the compliment.

Mr. McDuffie's Illness.—The Augusta Sentinel says:—A near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. McDuffie, arrived in this city yesterday, who confirms the statement of the paralytic attack of Mr. McD.; but says his speech is not affected. He had slightly improved.

### THE WEATHER.

What a singular spring has this been.—In its beginning it promised to be one of the earliest we have had for a long while. In February the trees put forth. Since then we have had some of the bitterest frosts we remember to have observed in a number of years. We understand that the fruit in the adjoining counties has been almost entirely destroyed. But what is more singular, we have had white frost at various points in this vicinity two or three times within the past month (May.) Indeed last week a fire was requisite to comfort. Our exchanges from various parts of the State, all notice the unseasonable coolness of the weather during the last week. Corn and Cotton have suffered considerably. Both of them have been much retarded, and we understand that a late harvest is anticipated.

### Gen. Jackson's Health.

The last accounts from the Hermitage represent the health of this great man as being extremely bad. Such, indeed, that the most sanguine cannot promise themselves that he will be spared to his country many more weeks. Dropsy has seized upon the limbs of the old hero, which must ere long end his mortal career! How gratifying to Gen. Jackson must the thought be that he will leave the stage of action, if leave he must, when those principles which he cherished so dearly, and which he battled for so long, are so gloriously in the ascendant.

### Repeal Associations.

It is well known to our readers, we presume, that 'Repeal Associations' had been organized in most of our large cities for the purpose of aiding, so far as consistent with the comity of nations, the oppressed people of Ireland in their endeavors to obtain a redress of their grievances at the hands of the British government. These societies were chiefly composed of emigrants and the descendants of emigrants from the Emerald Isle. Recently, Daniel O'Connell, the great embodiment of the repeal movement in Ireland, in a speech which he made at Conciliation Hall in Dublin, made use of language of a most outrageous character, breathing a spirit of hostility towards the United States, and particularly towards the institutions of the Southern portion of the confederacy. We are glad to see that the adopted citizens of the Union composing these Repeal Associations,

are treating Daniel O'Connell and his speech in the proper manner by breaking up the societies and appropriating the funds in hand to domestic charitable purposes. This is as it should be.

### Second Great Race; Disastrous Accident.

The second great contest for the supremacy of the American turf came off over the Camden course, in New Jersey, (the native State of Fashion,) on Wednesday, the 28th ult., between Fashion and Peytona. The U. S. Gazette says that the course of people was tremendous, and that the excitement amongst the backers of the respective nags was as lively as at the Long Island course some days before. Fashion is once more the heroine of her race; and Peytona, the champion of the South, has been shorn of her laurels. The race was four mile heats, and for a purse of \$1,000. Fashion won the two first heats, exactly reversing the fate of the Long Island contest. It is said that Peytona was pushed to her very best, and that Fashion was held hard all the time. This is somewhat singular, as the time was not so good, by considerable, as that in which Peytona won the great match race. Time, 7:48 & 7:57. We understand, says the Gazette, that another race was immediately proposed for \$20,000 a side, to be run over the Canton Course near Baltimore. This will be what is called the rubber, and we suppose will finally decide the matter between the two nags.

A very serious accident occurred on the Camden Course just before the horses started. A large stand, occupied by an immense crowd of spectators, tumbled down, precipitating to the earth its burden of human beings. At the time the stand gave way, it is supposed that there were at least one thousand persons underneath, engaged in drinking, gambling, &c. It is, therefore, almost miraculous that a large number were not instantly killed. Although a great many were injured more or less seriously, not one, according to the most authentic accounts, was even fatally wounded.

### Another Fire at Pittsburg.

Well may the inhabitants of this unhappy city subscribe to the old adage which says that "misfortunes seldom come single." That doomed city has been once more the scene of a dreadful conflagration. On the 27th ult., some sixty or seventy houses were destroyed, leaving upwards of 700 people homeless and homeless. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

For the Journal.

### The Fourth.

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of our citizens to the approaching anniversary of our independence. Of course, it is the intention of our citizens to celebrate the approaching 4th, in a suitable manner. Let me ask them then, if it is not high time that some steps were taken in the matter? Is it not high time that some person was selected to deliver the oration? Less than a month intervenes between this moment and the 4th, which is a short enough period to allow whoever may be the orator of the day, to prepare himself. I think that a meeting of our citizens should be called, for the purpose of acting in the premises. Mr. Editor, what say you?

A CITIZEN.

We found the above communication in the office the other day, and give it an insertion, as it is on a subject which interests us all. "A Citizen" wants to know what we think on the subject. With himself, we think that not a moment should be lost by our citizens in taking the preliminary steps. We hope and expect to witness a spirited celebration. We hope that the suggestion of our correspondent may be acted upon forthwith.—[Ed. Jour.]

WAYNESBORO, 29th May, 1845.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR: I have just heard Mr. Dobbin, our candidate for Congress, in this district.—He arrived here by appointment, this morning, and addressed his fellow-citizens, in the Court House. His audience was not so large as could have been wished, but larger than I expected, under the circumstances. Last week was our Court week, and our citizens could not be expected to come to the village in large numbers, so soon after they had been there. Mr. Dobbin is a little fellow, but he's all soul. Never have I seen any man (with the exception, perhaps, of the lamented Hoke,) who won so much of the good graces and good opinions of our citizens, in so short a time, as did Mr. Dobbin. He was comparatively a stranger to all of us in the morning, but before night, we thought that he was an old acquaintance. His speech was exactly of the right sort, no ranting—no vituperation. It was an eloquent exposition of those principles, of which we, in this district, are proud to call him the champion. He touched upon the Tariff, &c. But it was when he came to speak of Texas and Oregon, that he was truly eloquent. What a voice! Why, sir, it falls upon the ear like the silvery sounds of a clear toned bell. Not a word he said, escaped the attention of a single auditor. The attention which he received whilst on the hustings, was profound and respectful. But Mr. Dobbin can command this whenever he speaks. In a word, Mr. Dobbin created an impression which will tell at the polls in August. If I am not much mistaken, he will get a larger majority than we have ever given before. Several of the whigs say they will not vote against him. Mr. Dobbin will leave here to-morrow morning on his way home. Yours, &c., X. Y.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—The Chronicle of yesterday contained an article over the signature of "Anson," that struck my attention very forcibly; and if the suggestions should be acted on, the result would be an increase of 100 per cent. in the trade and commerce of this town in less than twelve months after the completion of the Road. From my slight knowledge of the proposed route of the Road, I have no doubt an immediate increase of \$1,000,000 worth of produce would find its way to this market, for sale and exportation. Our exports at this time, are worth nearly \$1,800,000 per annum; some say more. This, sir, is my idea of the commercial advantages that would result from the construction of a Rail-road as proposed by "Anson." Independent of the steam communications which bind us, the extreme North and South, together by the rapid strides of the Steam Horse over this wide extent of country.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that many cautious persons would hesitate to take stock, having before their eyes the great depreciation in the value of the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; but these cautious persons will please pause a moment, and recollect, that there is a spirit of improvement in the age which reduces the cost of works of this kind 50 per cent. in the construction, since 1835. And again, this proposed Road would go through the richest portions of our State, which, with the connected line of travel, would no doubt render the stock profitable to the holders, and would much improve the financial condition of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as it would do away with the necessity of their sea boats, which would be a great saving of expense.

Mr. Editor; I think the above project presents strong claims for the energy and action of every citizen of Wilmington and resident on the proposed route, and think that a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington should be called at an early period, and the merits of this enterprise discussed before them; and sir, in my opinion, this should be a spontaneous meeting of all the people, who are more or less interested in the prosperity of our town and country. And, let the shares of stock be \$10 each, so that it can be taken by all and every one so disposed, and to be paid by instalments as the Road progresses; a specified amount to be paid at the time of subscription, and my word for it, sir, if this enterprise can meet the approbation of the people, it must succeed, and the stockholders be amply compensated for their investment. The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road has added much to the commercial advantages of this town, and it is my opinion if that company was now out of debt, it could declare a respectable annual dividend, as it is an ascertained fact that the receipts of the company are growing larger and the expenses are decreasing, and the completion of the road would be a very desirable object to the holders of the stock of that road. As it would at once lessen their financial embarrassments, and it particularly becomes their duty to put their shoulders to the wheel once more and help to put this enterprise in motion; and let them not look back, but apply the old adage "where they have lost one dollar put another on the same spot to see if both cannot be found."

Before concluding I will take the liberty of a small digression from the above subject by making a small suggestion, which, if acted on, will slightly improve the commercial prosperity of this town; that is, where a poor but industrious merchant, (particularly if he is a young man,) offers a good endorsed note for discount at the Banks in this place, "in the name of humanity" if not justice, let the Directors give it the preference over the paper of the rich man, and let those who have the means, when they go into a poor man's store to purchase an article of merchandise, pay for it on delivery, and they will save many an aching pang to his heart. Prompt payment is the life-blood of trade, but I fear there are rather too many slack paymasters in this community.

PERSEVERANCE.

A paragraph is running the rounds of the newspapers, that the president is about to visit, in the course of the season, Old Point, Fortress Monroe, &c. However he might desire such an agreeable relaxation from his official duties, we understand that he has no such purpose at this time. He expects to remain during the whole summer at his post in city.

It was stated, the other day, in a Washington paper, that Mr. Polk had gone down the river to Mount Vernon, on a party of pleasure. This was a mistake: he was not a member of that gay and animated party. But he did take a trip, on Wednesday, by land, to Mount Vernon, which he had never before visited, along with the venerable Mrs. Madison (who had not been for twenty years to the tomb of Washington) and with some of his cabinet and their families. They were received with cordial hospitality and a heartfelt welcome by the present proprietors of Mount Vernon; and we shall not repeat the description which they give of the deep impressions of reverence with which they viewed the tomb of the great man who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." This was the first day that the President has been on any excursion since the day of his inauguration.—[Washington Union.]

Artificial Limbs.—The wonderful discoveries and improvements in remedying the defects of nature, or of accident, continue to excite the greatest astonishment. The London papers notice a machine for the manufacture of teeth, gums, and palates.

A cast of the mouth is first taken in the usual way, to obtain an exact counterpart of the inequalities of the inside; the space intervening between two vermilion lips may be clogged up with plaster of Paris as a preparative to restore beauty. Art does not stop here in its power to replace mutilated or decayed members. Legs are nothing of swelling caudal appendages sacred to the use of the fair sex—meet the eye in every street. In the vicinity of Temple Bar, a placard informs the passer by, that "artificial eyes, of peculiar clearness & vivacity of expression," are to be had there. The vivifying appearance of all these decorative artists, tempt people at times to question whether any person they converse with is entirely human. The whole population seem akin to the enchanted prince in the Arabian Nights upwards flesh and downwards marble. When the police pick up a lady or gentleman knocked down by an over driven cab, they must feel puzzled whether to carry the body for repair to the surgeon, the mechanist, or the civil engineer.